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knows the literature, and footnote references abound. Unfortunately there is no index. This is a bad oversight for it limits the usefulness of the book as a text. Otherwise it would seem well adapted for this purpose. Mr. Parmalee is to be congratulated for having covered so large a field in a manner so satisfactory.

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Shillington, V. M., and Chapman, A. B. W. *The Commercial Relations of England and Portugal.* Pp. xxxii, 344. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1908.

The two essays united in this book were originally prepared as theses and presented to the University of London in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Science. The importance of the subject and the absence of any previous general treatment fully justifies their presentation in their present form. The two parts of the book are of unequal length and of unequal value to the student, though this does not indicate any inferiority in Miss Shillington, who discusses the medieval period down to 1487. Lack of material has necessarily made her treatment of this portion rather sketchy, though she has brought to light some interesting information regarding the dangers and obstructions to foreign trade in the Middle Ages, and the conditions under which the English merchants carried on their business in Portugal.

The Modern period is treated by Miss Chapman in a somewhat easier narrative style than that employed by her collaborator and contains an excellent sketch of Anglo-Portuguese trade from 1487 down to 1807. Then, as in medieval times, the relations of the two countries were influenced as much by political as by commercial considerations. Rivalry first with Castile and later with the overshadowing power of the United Spanish monarchy compelled Portugal to seek foreign support, which it was equally the interest of England to furnish, so that, in spite of the commercial superiority of Portugal down to her absorption by Spain in 1580, English traders were granted privileges which gave them a position superior not only to other foreigners but even, in many respects, to the native merchants. It was not until near the middle of the eighteenth century that the Portuguese made any serious efforts to exchange their inferior position for one of commercial equality with England and then they found themselves seriously hampered by the various earlier treaties they had contracted. At last it seemed likely that England under the influence of the theories of Adam Smith would be induced to give up her favored position in Portugal, when the events of the French Revolution once more threw the weaker country under the domination of the stronger. With the close of the Napoleonic wars, the old commercial traditions were swept away and the relations of the two countries have been on a different footing since that time.

For the student of American colonial history much light is thrown by this book on England's commercial policy and the effects of colonial trade on her attitude toward other European countries. What made commerce with

Portugal so valuable in the eyes of Englishmen was the large balance of trade in their favor. For a long period English exports to that country exceeded her imports in the ratio of three to one. The sugar trade and later the importation of cotton from Brazil disturbed this balance and when the North American colonies were lost, thus depriving England of colonial produce to exchange for Portuguese wine and Brazilian cotton, the balance of trade settled definitely the other way and even without the intervention of the French Revolution would soon have led to the readjustment of Anglo-Portuguese relations.

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Stone, A. H. *Studies in the American Race Problem.* Pp. xxii, 555. Price, \$2.00. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1908.

In this volume are included three papers by Professor Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell, so in reality the book has two authors. Professor Willcox is one of our best statisticians and his studies are so well known that bare mention of them will here suffice. Negro Criminality, Census Statistics of the Negro and The Probable Increase of the Negro Race in the United States, are the titles, in all some ninety pages. It is an interesting sign of the times that two men, one from the North, the other from the South should thus co-operate. Mr. Willcox has known the Negro through the medium of the written page—Mr. Stone by daily intercourse.

Mr. Stone's position is unusual. Since 1894, he has been a cotton planter in the Mississippi Delta. In recent years, leaving the bulk of the management to his partner, he has been doing research work. By years of contact with hundreds of Negro families he knows their strength and weakness as he only can who is in intimate association with any race. By years of constant reading of current literature published by Negroes he has come to know their attitude possibly better than any other white man in the country. Mr. Stone is often misunderstood by reason of the failure to recognize that his point of approach to the problem is that of a student. He is not a propagandist, pessimistic or optimistic. He has no solution to offer. He seeks merely the truth. Mr. Stone is very friendly to the Negro and his friendship compels him to utter some sharp criticisms. Men who see the same things often differ in their opinions. Mr. Stone may, nay must, at times be wrong in his estimates of the future. The important thing never to be forgotten is that he is a frank and honest student who has had peculiar facilities for gathering evidence.

Some of the papers included in this volume have commanded general attention; others are here published for the first time. Those already known are "The Negro in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta," read before the American Economic Association in 1901; "The Economic Future of the American Negro," before the same body in 1905; "A Plantation Experiment," from the "Quarterly Journal of Economics," 1905; "The Mulatto Factor in the Race Problem,"